

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 9, 1911

NUMBER 10

Organization
of
Old Mills
a Specialty

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. We have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery; many use it exclusively.

KITSON Improved Picking Machinery.
WHITIN Roving Machinery, with Patented Improvements.
WHITIN Cards, Drawings, Railways, Combers, Sliver and Ribbon Looms, Machines, Spinning, Twisters, Spoolers, Reels, Looms, Quillers.
CRAMER Air Conditioning System for Humidifying, Ventilating and Air Cleaning.

CRAMER Automatic Regulators for any make of Humidifying and Heating Systems.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT: Winding, Slashing and Warping Machinery; Card Grinders; Cloth Room and Finishing Machinery; Nappers; Dye House Machinery; Power Plants; Steam, Water and Electric Fire Protection, Electric Lighting, Humidifying Apparatus, Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers, Belting and Supplies.

STUART W. CRAMER

ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Complete
Equipment for
New Cotton
Mills

OUR RINGS

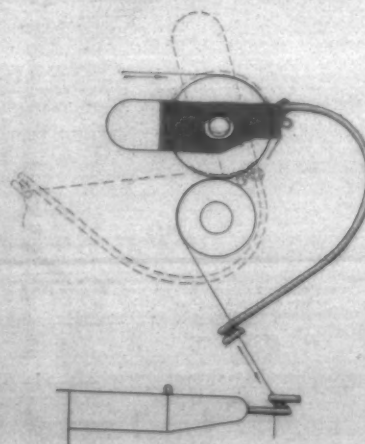
Set the Standard for Quality

THERE ARE NONE OTHERS
"JUST AS GOOD"



MIRROR SPINNING RINGS
TRADE MARK REG U.S. PAT. OFF.
DRAPER COMPANY
HOPEDALE, MASS.

The Smith Stop Motion for Two Ply Twisting



Eliminates Waste;
prevents roller laps;
enables the help to
tend more spindles;
the only simple device
for the purpose.

DRAPER COMPANY
HOPEDALE, MASS.

SOUTHERN AGENT

J. D. CLOUDMAN - 40 S. Forsyth St., ATLANTA, GA.

THE SEYDEL MANUFACTURING CO.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings
PHILADELPHIA

FOR ALL TEXTILES

Soaps and Softeners
ATLANTA

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

100 Williams Street, New York
MANUFACTURERS OF

Sizing, Softening, Finishing, Weighting Compounds

We make practical demonstrations of our goods, free of charge. If you have any trouble, write us.

Southern Sales Agent
CAMERON McRAE GREENVILLE, S. C.

Danker & Marston
BOSTON, MASS.

GUM TRAGASOL for Warp Sizing.
DANAMAR Softener, replacing Tallow

A. Klipstein & Company

129 Pearl Street, New York City

SOUTHERN BRANCH:

17 EAST FOURTH STREET CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOLE AGENTS

Society Chemical Industry

BASLE, SWITZERLAND

VAT COLORS

Ciba Violet	Ciba Blue	Ciba Red
Ciba Yellow	Ciba Green	Ciba Grey
Synthetic Indigo		

All kinds of Sulphur Direct and Basic Colors for Cotton.

Zinc Dust, Bi-Sulphite of Soda, Sodium

Sulfide, Caustic Soda.

All kinds Sizing and Finishing Materials, Potato
Starch, Dextrine, etc.

DIANIL COLORS
HELINDONE COLORS

THIOGENE COLORS
INDIGO M L B

MANUFACTURED BY

Farbwerke vorm Meister, Lucius & Bruening

Victoria Sizes and Finishing Compounds

MANUFACTURED BY

Consolidated Color and Chemical Company
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

H. A. METZ & CO.

Sole Agents for United States and Canada

122 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK

SOUTHERN
BRANCHES:

Charlotte, 210 S. Tryon Street
Atlanta, Empire Building

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of the

Metallic Drawing Rolls

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery,

**25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed.**

SAVES

Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
Power, Waste and Wear.

1-3 Less Weight Required

Write for Points Claimed, Also Prices and Particulars to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.



There's a

Felton Brush

for every textile purpose. If we haven't it in stock we will gladly make it on your specifications.

Write for Catalogue

S. A. Felton & Son Co.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 2

CHARLOTTE, N. C., November 9, 1911

NUMBER 10

Direct Buying of Cotton

THE following articles recently appeared in the Manchester Guardian, of Manchester, England:

Saturday, October 7, 1911.
Listen, Lancashire!

Nearly every spinner in Lancashire is buying his cotton at 10s. to 20s. a bale dearer than he needs to do.

Spinners on the whole are having a bad time just now. And yet, without the planting of another acre in the world, without the increase of a single bale in the crop, the Lancashire spinning trade could

Middlemen.

All those middlemen can be cut out except one, the merchant, and the saving would be something like 5 per cent. It is astonishing that this old-fashioned system, more like Oriental caravan trade than modern commerce, should have lasted to the present day.

It need not last another hour. No organization, no agitation is necessary to stop it.

There are well-established American merchants in Manchester to-day doing a direct trade, buying from the planters and selling to the

goods up to the sample, or he would never get a repeat order. As a matter of fact, the few direct traders there live on repeat orders. The spinner can test the direct merchant by buying a few bales.

On the direct system there can be no cornering of particular qualities, as is regularly done at Liverpool now. By dealing with the direct merchant you can break every corner. He can give the spinner as wide a choice of samples as all Liverpool could give him. He can buy on description better than the Liverpool. He has first pick of all

to pass through the hands of an American commission merchant, an American shipper, a Liverpool importer, and two Liverpool brokers? It would seem possible to cut out some, at least, of these middlemen. And whether we wish it or not, the whole tendency in every trade is towards reducing the number of middlemen and going more and more directly to the source of supply.

Another Saving.

When Manchester made her great Ship Canal it was meant primarily to bring raw cotton to Manchester.



Metrick Hosiery Mills—Walhalla, S. C.

save from \$12,000,000 to \$14,000,000 a year.

The whole art of the successful spinner is to buy his raw material cheaply and well. The rest is rule of thumb.

This is how cotton gets to the Lancashire spinner. A planter ships it on consignment to a commission merchant say in Memphis. He sells it to a Memphis shipper, making his 2 1-2 per cent, on the deal. The shipper makes what he can, but it can be averaged at another 2 1-2 per cent. He sells to the Liverpool importer, whose profit may also be averaged at 2 1-2 per cent. The importer's selling broker sells it to the spinner's buying broker, and each broker takes his 1-2 per cent.

spinners. They are supplying a few of the biggest and best-known spinners in Lancashire, though the fact does not seem to be widely known.

Hitherto these direct cotton traders have made their way slowly and laboriously, persuading individual spinners when they could get a hearing, but now the new system is coming with a rush.

Vested Interests.

Liverpool brokers, who have a vested interest in the old system, naturally advance various objections. But the direct trader buys from the same planters and from all the planters. The planters are tied to nobody, and they are all in favor of the new system. The direct trader is bound to supply

the plantations before the cotton leaves them.

The Manchester Guardian, Friday October 13, 1911.

Listen, Lancashire!

II.

In the last article we outlined the general case for direct cotton trading between Manchester and America. It was shown that in handling of cotton between the planter and the spinner there are a great many more middlemen than there seems to be any need for. On the face of it, is there any reason why the spinner, who knows that kind of cotton he wants, should not buy it direct from merchants of good standing? Is there any reason why the cotton should have

It was believed that there would be a great saving of freight charges by carrying the cotton right through without unloading to its ultimate destination.

The calculation was quite correct. It is cheaper for most of the cotton towns to have cotton shipped by the canal. Take the case of Oldham. The Ship Canal offers a saving in carriage to Oldham of 4-11 a ton. It further saves a forwarding charge of 6d. a bale ex warehouse. On a consignment of 100 bales this would be a saving of £5 10s. At a price of £12 a bale, this works out nearly 1-2 per cent., or 1-2 1-4 a bale.

Further, by shipping direct from the plantation to the Canal you save on the other side local freight,

(Continued on Page 7)

Starting Currents on Power Circuits

By J. W. Fox in Electric Journal

HERE has been considerable discussion at various times as to the effect of the starting currents of squirrel cage motors on power lines. In some cases transmission companies have prohibited squirrel cage motors above a certain size from being connected to their circuits, the claim being made that the large starting currents taken by such motors at a low power-factor affected their voltage regulation to a serious extent. Tests to determine the effect

the normal operating condition which is about 640 kw. at 73.5 per cent power-factor, 228 amperes per phase at 2,200 volts (870 k. v. a.) The peak is caused by starting the 100 hp. motors. Between 12 and 12:30 P. M. the weave room is operated, also some parts of the card room; the chart shows the starting of two 100 horse-power motors in the spinning room for cleaning or

The shafting load under conditions like this is necessarily greater than if the mill had been laid out for electric drive. All motors are of the squirrel-cage type and are started from double-throw or two-point automatic circuit breakers, through auto-transformers, on a 65 per cent tap.

The chart shown in Fig. 2 was taken in a mill of approximately

200 volts, six miles long. Current is stepped down at the cotton mill from 11,200 to 600 volts.

A comparison of the charts taken from the two mills shows that the starting conditions of the first plant as compared to the operating conditions are more severe on both the transmission line and the generators than those of the second. The difference is due to the fact that the second mill was designed for electric drive and amount of shafting used is a minimum.

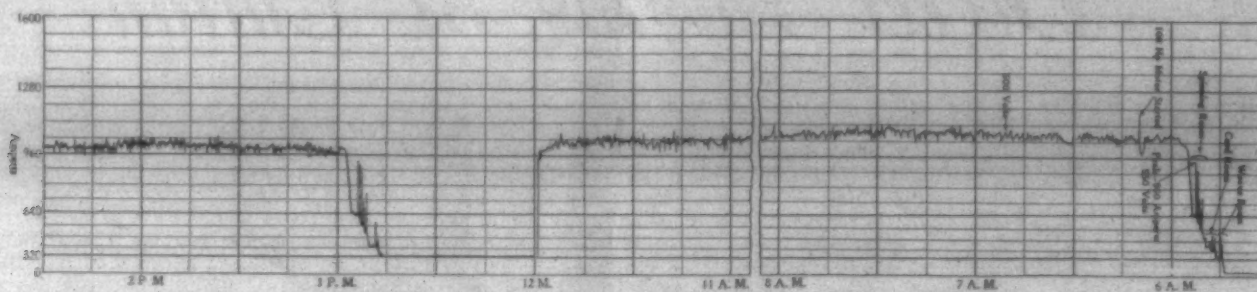


Fig. 1—Power Curve From a Cotton Mill Having 13 Squirrel-Cage Motors Aggregating 1,005 Hp. The Characteristic Dropping Off of the Power As the Bearings get Warm Is Plainly Shown.

of motors of this type have been made in various plants and the charts here given show graphic recording meter records, both wattmeter and ammeter which represent the regular starting conditions in two large cotton mills. The voltage was checked by the aid of indicating meters. The graphic readings were also checked by both switchboard instruments and portable test meters, all of which agreed within a very small percentage.

The chart shown in Fig. 1 was taken in a cotton mill using second-

other purposes, the main load gradually going on at 12:30 P. M. The starting conditions shown each day are essentially similar.

The next portion of the chart shows a peculiar condition and yet one that is liable to happen with any public service plant. Here the power was cut off at the generating station, the result being that the entire load throughout the system was momentarily dropped. When a condition like this arises it is customary for every consumer to do his best to get his plant in operation

equipment of 1,350 horse-power. The motors were three-phase, 60 cycle, 600 volt machines varying in size from 50 to 100 horse-power. The order of starting the motors, as clearly shown on the chart, is as follows:—

Weave Room, 75, 100, 100 and 75 hp. motors.

Card Room, 100, 75, 100 and 75 hp. motors.

Spinning Room, 50, 100, 100, 100, 100 and 100 hp. motors.

The highest peak at starting shows 960 amperes, while the normal run-

Altogether the foregoing charts show in a very clear manner that a power company or central station delivering current to a cotton mill equipped with large squirrel cage motors has nothing to fear from the current required to start such motors. It is plainly shown that the current during the starting period in such a case does not materially exceed the current drawn from the line for normal operation.

The same result might have been anticipated by making a careful analysis of the conditions. In one of

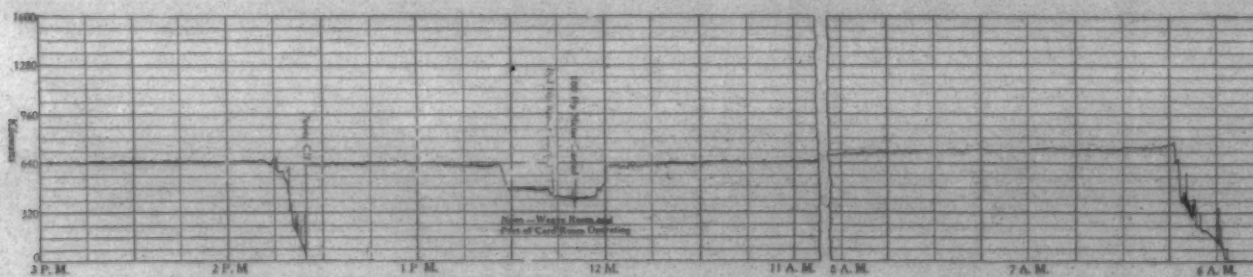


Fig. 2—Current Curve From One Phase of the Lines Feeding A Cotton Mill Having 15 Squirrel-Cage Motors Aggregating 1,350 Hp. The Motors Are Started Up Without Load, and the Machines Are Started by Means of Clutches.

dary power. It is of 25,000 spindle equipment of 1,000 horse-power. The motors are three-phase, 60 cycle, 2,200 volts of the following sizes,—one 30 hp.; one 50 hp.; seven 75 hp.; and four 100 hp. It may be seen from the chart that the full or normal running load during the day is approximately 700 kw. at an average power-factor of about 74 per cent. From Fig. 1 it may be seen that the motors were started at 5:55 A. M. and that it took about 15 minutes to get all the motors running; the mill machinery was then started by the machine operators as the whistle was blown at 6 A. M. The load early in the morning was 750 kw. (2,358 volts and 88.3 per cent power-factor) while the ampere readings of the same hour show about 208 amperes (850 k. v. a.)

The momentary starting peak is only about ten per cent greater than

again as soon as the power is available, and it is during such times that the generating station is taxed the heaviest. Ammeter readings taken at this time show that the momentary ampere peak was only about 22 per cent greater than the normal load in amperes. The power plant behind this mill had a capacity of about 100,000 horse-power, the transmission lines operating at 44,000 volts, with the main generating station about 60 miles away.

The cotton mill referred to above was originally designed for steam drive. Motors were later installed on the "group system." The old shafting and belts have been retained so that in case of failure of the power plant or cutting off the power at periods of low water it could return to the steam mechanical drive. 40,000 spindles, having a motor

ning load is 1070 amperes, or about nine per cent less for starting than operating. Thirteen minutes was consumed in starting the motors. About fifteen minutes past 6 A. M., one of the 100 hp. motors was shut down and started up two minutes later. The momentary peak is about ten per cent higher than the normal ampere line; and this motor took about two and one-half times its rated full-load current to start. The power-factor at the instant of starting the motors listed above is about 60 per cent, the kilowatts being 54 per cent of the normal load. Another way of stating the same fact is that the starting k. v. a. is 915 or about 200 k. v. a. less than the normal.

The power plant behind this installation consists of 2,600 kw. in generator capacity, three-phase, 60 cycles, and transmission lines of 11,-

these mills the size of the maximum motor is about ten per cent of the total motor capacity and in the other less than eight per cent. A squirrel-cage motor takes two and one-half to three and one-half times full-load current from the line during the short interval of starting. The interval of starting one of these motors is a very short one and the period during which excess current is drawn does not, as a rule, exceed five seconds. After the motor commences to speed up the current required to operate it drops rapidly. The current therefore, to start a motor which has a capacity of ten per cent of the total equipment of the mill will be not more than 25 to 30 per cent of the total current

(Continued on Page 18)

Production of Reels and Winding Frames

THERE are certain machines used in the textile industry where the stoppages affect the production so much that experience is almost the only guiding factor when fixing the approximate output. The following notes relate to the details of production of some of these machines; and as reels are probably the most erratic in this respect, they are considered first. The production of a reel is generally calculated at per 10 hanks—i. e., per single reel or per side in the case of double reels, and all the figures given are per day of ten hours if not otherwise stated. The production of a reel when dealing with single yarns may be taken approximately as follows: 140lb. of 10's, 75lb. of 20's, 50lb. of 30's, and 40lb. of 40's yarn; these figures apply only when reeling from the end of ring bobbins. In the case of cops the production would probably be found to be slightly less for the coarser counts—i. e., about 120lb. of 10's, 70lb. of 20's, and 50lb. of 30's, and also about 40lb. of 40's. When winding from revolving spindles, as is often done in America, the production is greatly reduced, approximately by 30 per cent. The reason for this reduction is the much greater strain to which the yarn is subjected when winding sideways. In the case of winding from cops, the reason for the reduction in the output may be found in the difficulty of unwinding, the perfect cop being scarcely ever found, and even then there will be difficulties in unwinding.

When reeling twofold yarns the production is rather less as regards length, being approximately as follows: 140lb. of 2-20's, 120lb. of 2-40's, 110lb. of 2-60's, 100lb. of 2-80's, and about 80lb. of 2-100's. In the case of sixfold yarns the above figures may be increased by about 50 per cent, or perhaps rather more for the higher counts. If double flanged doubler-winder bobbins are used in the creel, then the production is greatly reduced because of the enormous amount of drag on the yarn. On the other hand, the production may be slightly increased when winding from the end of cross-wound bobbins or cheeses, as these cheeses do not require the use of revolving spindles, thus making the machine rather cheaper; and the production may be increased as stated above by the means of simply increasing the speed of the swift.

A bundling press will suffice for bundling, say 1500lb. in 10 hours, but in the case of coarse counts it should do considerably more—say up to about 2000lb. per day of 10 hours with 10's counts.

As regards winding machinery, much depends on the system adopted, it should be noted that split drum winders are eminently adapted for coarse and medium counts, and are capable of a large output. The actual production obtainable is about 20lb. of 2-20's per day of 10 hours with good material and good operatives—say about 15 drums to a girl. With 2-40's the production is

on the average slightly more than 10lb., whilst about 6lb. may be obtained on 30's counts twofold (2-60's). These productions are for a speed of 180 revs. per minute with a drum 12in. in diameter; but it must be understood that it depends upon the material whether the machine can be run at this speed. Single yarns allow a much higher speed of the machine, as it is not limited by the stop-motion. With single yarns a production of about 100 hanks per day per drum is quite common on all coarse counts, correspondents to about 10lb. of 10's, 5lb. of 20's, 3.3lb. of 30's, 2.60lb. of 40's. The speed of the split drum winder has to be reduced, however, when winding sixfold yarns, and then the production may average about 50 per cent. more than that on single yarns—i. e., say 15lb. per 10-hours day when winding 6-60's, 7.5lb. per 10-hours day when winding 6-120's, and so on.

The case is different with doubler winders on the thread-guide system and with slow traverse. The production of this machine is rather less, but the machine itself has many advantages over the split-drum type of winder. It should be noted, however, that with an increasing number of ends the advantage of the larger production lies with the thread-guide and slow-traverse winder. In fact, this machine can produce as much as 8lb. of 50's counts sixfold in 10 hours, and other counts in proportion, with the necessary allowances for stoppages, etc.

The American patent winders do much more than these machines—namely, up to about 15lb. of 10's single in 10 hours; but much depends on the form in which the yarn is supplied to the machine. On this machine one girl can attend to about 12 heads, and as each machine has six heads, a girl can attend to two machines. The production on other counts is in proportion to the above figure, or rather more the finer the counts.

The production of the so-called quick traverse winding frames is a different problem, but the following figures may give an approximate idea of what may be the output in 10 hours on yarns of fairly good quality—viz., 10lb. with 2-20's, 5lb. with 2-40's, 4lb. with 2-60's, 2lb. with 2-120's, and about 1lb. with 2-200's. On single yarn these productions are naturally much reduced, and we can only calculate upon about 5lb. for 10's, 2 1-2lb. for 20's, 2lb. for 30's, 1lb. for 60's, and about 1-2lb. for 100's yarn; in the case of single yarn much depends on the quality of the material and on the efficiency of the operative.

Warp winders are another class of winding machines which are generally more crudely built than the winding frames used for doubled yarn and for such special purposes as winding yarns for export. As the yarn itself is the only consideration, and the shape of the spool is mostly of minor importance, the machines may produce say about 2lb. of 2-60's in 10 hours. This is in

the case of ring yarn. With cops a so-called jigger spindle is used to about every 25 ordinary winding spindles, and this spindle serves to run the yarn from the cop "bits" at a lower speed, which materially aids in increasing the output by saving annoyance. The machine may also be speeded up, and altogether it is possible to obtain as much as 2lb. per spindle per day of 10 hours on the same counts as named above if the circumstances are favorable. A neglectful operative will, of course, never be able to obtain this production. On other counts each spindle may produce about the following: 6 to 7lb. per day of 10 hours on 10's yarn, about 3 1-2 to 4lb. on 20's yarn, and about 1lb. on 60's. If the Barber knotter is used it is claimed that the production may be increased by about 10 to 20 per cent., but it is very doubtful whether this is correct, as there seems to be scarcely sufficient grounds for such an assumption. If it should have proved to be so in an odd case in actual practice, it remains still a question whether it was really due to the Barber knotter that the output was increased.

The American style of winder with only one row of bobbins produces much more than the ordinary winder used here in Great Britain; but Mr. Uttley, in his work on the American cotton industry, claims that at Lowell they produce about 5.3lb. per spindle per day when winding 28's twist, 55 spindles to an operative, provided with a Barber knotter. In this country they do about 2lb. of 40's per day with 100 spindles per operative.

The ordinary winding machines and the quick-traverse winding machines referred to may also be fitted with a clearing arrangement to clear the yarn of impurities. This clearing arrangement renders a reduction in speed of the frame imperative, so that the production is reduced in proportion.

When winding from hanks it is usual to adopt a so-called drum winder with a single line of drums in the middle of the machine in the case of grey yarns. Every drum drives two spools, one on each side. The production of this machine works out at about one pound per day per spool on 30's yarn. On 10's yarn it is about 2 to 3lb., on 20's yarn approximately 1 1-2 to 2lb., on 40's about 3-4lb., on 60's only about 1-2lb., and an 80's yarn the output would be rather more than a third of a pound. If coloured yarns are wound, the same machine may be employed so long as the colours are fairly fast. Otherwise a double drum winder is used with two rows of friction drums, one on each side, each drum driving or making one spool; the production in this case is approximately the same as for the single-drum winder.

With pirn winders much depends on the system of winding—whether with one cone, with three cones, or with large inverted cones or plate

friction cones, etc. The machines which are usually used in Lancashire mills for grey yarns produce about 1 to 1 1-2lb. of 20's per spindle per day of 10 hours; on 10's yarn the production is about 2 to 3lb. With 30's yarn the output is about 2-3 to 1lb. On yarns 1-2 to 3-4lb. might easily be managed, whilst on 60's yarn 1-2lb. can be obtained when winding good material, otherwise the output will be rather less. On 80's yarn 1-3 lb. will be about the limit of production.

It will not be amiss to mention the warp pirning machine which is used for the purpose of making pirns from the warp beam. Although this machine is not very extensively used, a number of them are scattered about in Lancashire, the machine being very serviceable for a variety of purposes. The machine is usually made with 378 spindles, and its production is about 100lb. per machine per day of 10 hours, on 20's yarn; on 10's yarn this figure may be doubled, and on 30's it will be about 70lb.; whilst on 40's the limit of production will be approximately 50lb. per day of 10 hours.—Textile Manufacturer of Manchester, Eng.

He Couldn't Guess.

"When I marry," said the girl, "I'm not going to marry a man who drinks, smokes, plays cards, or who belongs to a club. Still, I want him to have a good time."

"Where?" he asked.—Exchange.

One Sunday O'Brien hired a horse and buggy to "take his old lady out for a ride," he said. He was driving down the street on his way home when he heard an awful clanging of bells back of him.

"Get out the way, there, for the fire engines!" he heard a policeman yell.

O'Brien looked over his shoulder, saw the heavy engine bearing down on him, and pulled his horse into the curb just as the wildly-galloping fire horses tore past him. He waited until they had passed and then steered his horse back into the middle of the street. There was an awful crash! The hook-and-ladder company, following close behind the fire engine, hit O'Brien and his rig right in the middle!

They never even looked behind to see what damage they had done. The cop walked over to the wreck and found O'Brien picking broken spokes out of his ribs.

"Didn't Oi tell ye to look out for the firemen?" said the cop impatiently.

"And didn't Oi?" asked O'Brien. "But who waz them drunken painters following them?"—Ex.

Management of Help

Management of Help.

Number Five.

Those who expect to contribute an article upon "The Management of Help," should remember that no article will be considered as contesting for the prize that is received after November 15th.

The prizes are \$10.00 for the best article and \$5.00 for the second best.

After the contest is finished all of the articles will be printed in book form and two of the books will be sent to every one who has contributed an article.

This is a very important subject and we desire a large number of articles but none will be considered that are received after November 15th.

We have selected seven experienced mill superintendents to act as judges and we believe they will give a fair decision.

We have only printed a few of the articles in this issue and that of last week, but beginning with next issue the number will be much increased.

Contest Rules.

(1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "The Management of Help."

(3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.

(4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.

(5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than November 15th.

(6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.

(7). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed names of the writers, according to their wishes.

WHILE I do not boast of my experience in managing help, still I have had a good deal of experience as an overseer. Managing help to some overseers is a very hard task. An overseer must learn the nature of his help. Good treatment may bring good results, if not, it is then time to begin the opposite treatment. Overseers should stay in their rooms if they expect to make a success of managing help. They should be the same one day as another and not think themselves better than their help. Nor should an overseer be conceited about his job. Get the good opinion of your hands and good results will naturally follow. It is a wrong idea for an overseer to whistle at his hands. I find it best to go to the boy or girl wanted and tell them I want them to change work that day. Avoid making your help mad with you, for they will often times quit on this account.

An overseer should get his breakfast before coming to work and should not sit down in his room. When a hand sees his overseer sitting down he thinks he has the same right. This is a fault of many overseers. Keep on the go, that is my experience.

Little Charlie.

Number Six.

THE management of help is a very important subject and should receive the careful study of each and every overseer. In the first place, the overseer should know how to approach a hand when he wants something done. Now I consider myself a very good manager of help, and it has been my experience that some people require a much more careful management than others. One of the greatest factors is to be fair and square with each and every one. Always bear this fact in mind and it will save you a great deal of trouble.

In giving instructions to help, be positive in what you say and be sure you are correct in what you want before you start out to have it done. I find that it is a good rule to put myself in a hand's position before asking certain things of him and consider the matter carefully before speaking to him about it. Always be careful not to show more favor to some of the help than others, for if partiality is shown it will soon be noticed.

Rash promises are often the cause of trouble and discontent among the help. Never promise to do things, that when it comes to doing you cannot live up to your promises, or in other words, make no promises that you cannot make good. Be sure that you can fulfill them before they are given. I have had hands come to me, asking certain things, and saying that if they were not given what they wanted that they would leave. In such cases I tell them in a very few words, just what they can count on having and usually they will go ahead with their work, feeling satisfied as to what they can expect, and knowing that they will get it. This places them where they are not staying on with you because of certain promises made to them. In many places where there is a lot of confusion among the help you will find some of the overseers, probably just one of them, promising more than they can give. When a hand comes to me and wants me to promise him a certain thing, I tell him that I will not promise him more than he can make, and I promise him this and nothing more. Now another point I want to make here is this. When a new hand applies to you for work he will want to know what he will receive per day, or what he can make. Be sure and tell him just about the same as your hands are making, but do not tell him what he can make unless you know him. If you do not know him you do not know what kind of a hand he is, so you are not in a position to say what he can make.

I have known the following to occur many times. A new hand comes in and goes to work after the overseer or superintendent makes him very liberal promises. Perhaps the newcomer is not as fast as some of the other help and he cannot come up to what was expected of him before he started work. As a result he does not receive what he expected and what was promised to him. Then he becomes dissatisfied and will try to dissatisfy as many of the other help as possible. This causes the help as a whole to become more watchful and if the overseer is not very careful there will be a shortage in help, and the overseer will probably wonder what caused it. I have known the above to be actual facts, because I used to work as a hand myself. When the help comes to you about anything always answer them

in a nice way and not be crabbed and snappish with them.

H. H. J.

Number 7.

IT is the writer's opinion that most superintendents and overseers that lose their jobs, lose out simply because they cannot or do not know how to manage help, or in others words it is not born in some men to be a manager, while some few learn after a long and expensive experience to the company, and some never learn, for instance, you have seen men that everybody liked (even strangers) and they could get most any one to do anything that they might ask of them, even though they had nothing to do in regard to giving them orders whatsoever. Again, you have seen men that could not get what they might call their best friend to do anything that they might ask of them to do if there was any work about it.

In the first place I think that a man to be a good manager of help must be smart himself, to be a good manager is to get production and quality at a reasonable cost of wages to the company and to do that a man must have the respect of his help, that is, he must respect his help, just the same as he would have others to respect him, and not go around the mill looking like a bull dog having everybody afraid of him, that is thinking that they are going to get bit (fired) every time the overseer or superintendent comes around, for just a sure as you get your help all afraid of you, you will soon be wondering what has become of all the help that you had a few weeks ago. I do not mean that the overseer or superintendent should go around the mill and shake hands with all of his help, but be frank with them and never tell one that you will do so and so until you know that you can do just what you tell them. If you cannot give them a decided answer tell them that you cannot and that you will let them know later—that is, give them as much satisfaction as you can. It will not hurt a superintendent to speak a good word to one of his help, most of them are human just the same as he. However, I would not try to make any one think that he must go around the mill stopping the help from their work, having what some call a good time with the help (women?).

This article at this point recalls to my mind something that I had hap-

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

ASHWORTH BROTHERS

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

12 to 18 West 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

pen to me not very long ago. I was overseer of winding at a little mill in Georgia, and the superintendent got so tangled up with some of the help that he could not even get rid of them himself. Some few did just as they pleased and he was afraid to say anything to them. He knew that it would not do. Of course there was nothing for me to do but to resign which I very quickly did as I will not hold on to any job where the chances are that I will hurt myself and no chance of doing the company any good. This man still has charge of the mill, but I cannot see how he can possibly hold up the way it is going, for many good practical men have lost out for the same reason.

Any overseer of superintendent who does not take interest enough in his job to get the best possible results for the company and at the same time having on mind that if the mill does not make any money on the money that they have invested in the mill, that they will sooner or later give it up as a bad investment, thereby causing that superintendent to lose out. Of course I do not mean that you must think that the help should not be satisfied, because help that is not satisfied is surely going to hurt the superintendent, even if he does not see how they can possibly hurt him, they can and will.

It is my idea as a superintendent, that I should never go around the mill giving the help orders, give your orders to your overseers. Two men cannot manage as good as one. Be kind to every one, even though he is just a sweeper and I venture to say you will not lose anything by so doing. Any overseer or superintendent that thinks himself too good to speak to one of his help on the street, is not a good manager. I have seen superintendents that would turn their heads to keep from seeing one of their overseers only when he wanted to jack him up about something, never giving him credit for anything that he might have done, and would never think of speaking on the street to any one of his overseers, and when you show me a man of that character, then I will show you some help that is only looking for stopping time and pay day.

If you see a hand doing anything that they should not, tell them they should not. If they do not know how it should be done show them—explain just how it should be done in the right way in a business like and kind way, and when you see one that does not try to learn let them go, and if you do not know how to explain how the work should be done, you are not the man for the place, because it takes good, practical men to become good managers. A man with three or four years experience does not know how in the writer's opinion, to give orders to a man of ten to fifteen years experience. Another cause for some superintendents losing out is that they try to take charge of and run a mill without what I would call having any practical experience. That is, say take a young man of say twenty years of age, let him go to some textile school. He stays there two or three years, comes out and thinks that none of the help in the mill knows as much as he, when he no doubt has men under him that have been in the mill a life time. Now I do not mean that all are that way or do I mean that the textile schools are of no help,

because I think that they are of great help to the mills of today, that is I mean that no man can learn and become a successful manager in that short length of time that some seem to think they can. Therefore, a man cannot become a good manager who has not had the experience. They do not know the ups and downs that the help have to contend with. He cannot explain to the help just how anything should be done because he does not know how it should be done himself. He has not had the experience. My opinion is that no man should be put on a job if he has less than ten years' experience in the mill. I do not think that all textile men are bad managers, but I do know that most of them are very poor managers, because they are too good to give any one a good word for whatever they may have done to help the mill.

Some men who would be good managers fail because they have what is known among the help as the big head. Honest Bill.

Number Eight.

I think the management of help is one of the greatest problems that the manufacturer of today has to deal with, from the office force to the laborer at his machine. The fact that manufacturers are spending considerable amounts of money for schools, churches, Y. M. C. A. Buildings, and other welfare work, goes to prove they are willing to do their part. Where these conditions exist and the superintendents and overseers are men of good character, the question of managing help is eliminated to a great extent.

A superintendent or an overseer, regardless of his ability can not successfully manage a business unless he has the proper backing of the men higher in authority. Each individual has his duties to perform. Where one person tries to take the whole responsibility of managing the entire plant, without regard to the positions of others, then the business will soon reach the point where it is unpleasant to all concerned.

We often hear a superintendent or overseer say that we can not have the strict discipline in our rooms, that we had in former years. The writer fails to see it this way and men that stand for this condition of affairs regard their help as a low class of humanity and treat accordingly. Our people are becoming better educated and as in all other walks of life, conditions have changed. Considering the number of operatives today against the number of twenty years ago, we have a better class of help in every way and they are just as easily managed, though in a different way. A superintendent, besides having the ability his position requires, should be a man of good moral character and be always courteous to all with whom he comes in contact. A superintendent should never tolerate help running to him about matters other than his proper duties. Politeness is the cheapest product marketable when dealt out in a business way. Raise a child as you would have him go and when he becomes old he will not depart from his teaching. This applies to every business from the beginning.

An overseer should not only be a man of good moral character but should have the ability to keep

his room right up to where best of results are obtainable in quantity and quality at the minimum cost. His job must be in a class with the others around him, or the results will be in the other fellow's favor. In getting good operatives to start with, many overseers accept conditions as they find them and struggle along, never trying to improve the conditions, no matter how unsatisfactory they may be. I have seen superintendents give their overseers practically no co-operation, just letting things rock along as they are. There are many rooms today that would be in better condition if the overseers felt free to go ahead and use their common "horse sense."

In selecting their overseers, if the superintendents will select men they can rely upon, it will make things much more pleasant for all concerned. I think it would be of great value for many of us to take notice of the management of several of our pioneer manufacturers in the Piedmont section where many of us began our mill careers.

Many of these managers today have millions in capital resting on their silver locks and not a mark of immorality has ever crossed their path. And the operatives under these gentlemen are receiving all the benefits that any class of laborers could wish.

An overseer should first strive to obtain the respect of his help and I know of no better way to begin with than to see that his assistants treat all alike, favoring none further than their actual duties require, giving all an impartial hearing and never make promises he cannot carry out. Never promise a hand that you will look into a certain matter and then not do so. Failure to keep promises means lessened respect from that operative and it will become generally known among the help that that man is untruthful and cannot be relied upon to keep his word. This is a matter often practised and can never be lived down. It is not a hard matter to judge how a hand has been managed in other mills after he has worked for you a few days. Special notice should be taken of new hands coming in. You cannot expect the same results as from an old hand for the first few days. But you can see that they are striving to that end and assistants should explain all matters of importance to them. All help should have duties assigned to them. They should not be allowed to loaf around the room and congregate in groups. Teach them to sit down at their working places, even when idle, and your help will be better satisfied. We have many men in charge of help who do not speak to their hands about disobedience until the matter has gone too far, then they approach them in an ungentlemanly manner. It is an old saying, and true, that "A stitch in time, saves nine." I believe in the proper medicine for a cure, but first strive to make the cure unnecessary. Teach all help to run their own work and not depend on others. I abhor this practice above any that finds foothold in a room.

I think that when an overseer keeps his character untarnished and studies human nature and conditions of things, and are able to give their assistants a good personal lecture once in a while in regard to management, we will have a still better and more contented set of operatives. But when an overseer

becomes too intimate with some of the women under him, the result is a mark upon his character and a blow at the better class, which he should help maintain. The day is fast coming when such men must remember that parents will no longer trust their children under his management. J. V. M.

Buying Cotton Direct.

(Continued from Page 3)

warehousing and insurance charges amounting to several shillings a bale.

All the future evolution of direct cotton buying and shipment was calculated upon by the wise and far-seeing men who projected the Manchester Ship Canal. In other ways the Manchester Ship Canal is a great and growing success. But in this trade—Manchester's staple—it does a mere fraction of the business. Liverpool still bars the way. But direct cotton buying is opening a new way. The Canal is now a great Manchester interest. Patriotism as well as interest bids you let Liverpool mock you no longer. Patriotism as well as interest bids you, if the direct cotton merchant can establish his case, to support him.

There are two sides to every case, and arguments have been advanced on the other side of this case. The direct cotton merchants consider that they have a complete answer to every argument. The end of an article is not the place to enter either upon the arguments or the answers to them. They are for separate and detailed consideration.

But the weapon of argument is not what the direct merchant complains of. He complains that attempts are made to keep him out of the market by what amounts to boycotting, by unfair attempts to shake confidence. If such weapons are used they are a weakness in those who use them. If the direct merchant has no advantage to offer, why worry about him? If anyone attempts to hamper his business it must be from fear—the fear that his way of doing business is really good business for the consumer.

All the direct merchant asks is to be allowed to do business in his own way. He wants a fair field and no favour.

Clever Just The Same.

The young man was disconsolate. Said he: "I asked her if I could see her home."

"Why, certainly," she answered; "I will send you a picture of it."—Exchange.

Treatment Helped Some.

"Let me kiss those tears away," he begged tenderly.

She fell into his arms and he was busy for the next few minutes. And yet the tears flowed on.

"Can nothing stop them?" he asked breathlessly.

"No," she murmured, "it is hay fever, you know. But go on with the treatment."—Exchange.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday by
Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK
Managing Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, payable in advance.....	\$ 1.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....	2.00
Single copies40

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to the Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, November 9

Editor Absent.

Since the first of last week David Clark, managing editor of this journal, has been in New England on business and the publication has been entirely in charge of D. H. Hill, Jr., associate editor.

We make this statement in order to explain any delays that have occurred in replying to letters as we are usually very prompt in such matters. Mr. Clark expects to be in the office again on next Monday.

Southern Textile Association.

We have previously mentioned that the Southern Textile Association will hold their semi-annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga., on December 2nd, 1911.

We anticipate a large attendance, especially from Georgia and Alabama, but we wish to urge upon the North Carolina and South Carolina members that they make a special effort to be present at this meeting.

All of the other meetings have been held further north and the members who have had the advantage of proximity to the meetings should go to Atlanta and help make the Georgia meeting a success.

Direct Trading.

The recent announcement of the Tariff Board, that they would not confine their operations to the cost of manufacturing cotton goods, but would also investigate and report upon the cost of distribution, was very interesting to us as we believe it will open the eyes of the public to the real cause of high prices.

The amount that is added to cotton goods by reason of the tariff, is, we believe, very little when compared to the cost of selling and distributing with the large intermediate profits that now go to middlemen.

When cotton is high the mills manufacture at a loss and when it is too low the farmers produce at a loss, but the middlemen who neither manufacture or produce are very slightly effected and their profits go on just about the same.

We do not claim that the mills could distribute their goods to the ultimate consumer but there are links in the chain of the present system of distribution that could be eliminated or consolidated with others.

By reason of the Manchester Exchange the mills of England have for

a generation been able to sell and distribute their products at very much less cost than the American mills and they are now agitating the question of more direct buying of cotton as will be seen by recent articles in the Manchester Guardian which are published on page 3 of this issue and are well worth reading.

At the present time the importer at Liverpool, who may be an English firm or the branch of an American firm, does not sell direct to the spinner but through two intermediaries, one a selling broker and the other a buying broker, and each of these get 1-2 per cent commission. If the spinner is an associate member of the Liverpool Exchange he only pays 1-4 per cent, but the bulk are not members. This system has been strengthened in recent years during the wild-cat financing of great spinning mills in Lancashire where mills have been built with little or no capital by the architects, the contractors, the brickmaker, the machine builder, the landowner, etc., taking stock for part of his bill and the mill borrowing money to start off with. In many cases the cotton broker has taken large blocks of stocks on the condition that he be the permanent cotton buyer for the firm and having the right to demand payment in full for his shares if the mill buys through another source a single bale.

There are a few firms that sell direct to the spinner but this is not regarded as etiquette and is fought by the interested brokers and their friends in the trade in such ways that spinners have been brought to regard it as almost disreputable, even though they could save money to their mills by so doing.

The Manchester Guardian has at last decided to throw its influence in the scale in favor of direct trading with the elimination of all unnecessary middlemen and A. L. Hart, representing that publication, is now in the South conferring with the American growers relative to a plan to eliminate at least part of the intermediate cost.

While we are distinctly not interested in any plan by which the English spinner can get his cotton cheaper and thereby be the better able to undersell the American spinner, we can but recognize that the Manchester Guardian has made a common sense and progressive move and we hope it will cause the American cotton manufacturers to wake up to the enormous price they are now paying for selling and distributing their goods.

Rabbeth Centrifugal Clutch.

The Draper Co., Hopedale, Mass., in "Cotton Chats" for September gives a graphic comparison of bobbins and spindles equipped with the Rabbeth patent centrifugal clutch. The bobbins on the centrifugal clutch spindles stand at an absolutely uniform level, while the other bobbins vary in height, thereby reducing the available length of traverse and consequently the amount of yarn that can be carried. It is claimed that the centrifugal clutch bobbins of the same length contain on an average fully 10 per cent. more yarn than bobbins on spindles without the clutch. The Draper Co. makes the further claim that up to the present time over 2-100,000 Rabbeth centrifugal clutch spindles have been sold, among the mills having large numbers being the Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H.; Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., and Dover, N. H., and the Nonquit Spinning Co., New Bedford, Mass.

English Cotton Spinner Invited.

Columbia, S. C.—Arnold Hart, special representative of the Manchester, England, cotton spinners, has been invited to visit Columbia and the ports of the south Atlantic seaboard to study the question of direct exportation of cotton from the producer to the British manufacturers. The invitation was extended by Commissioner Watson as state commissioner of agriculture and as president of the Cotton Congress of the South and Mr. Hart is expected to arrive in Columbia within the next several days. He has just arrived in New York.

Mr. Hart will be placed in touch with the information concerning Savannah, Charleston and Georgetown relative to a direct line of steamers. He will be given the benefit of the information that has been collected by the state department of agriculture relative to the establishment of a direct line of steamers to handle the cotton crop of the south.

The establishment of a direct steamship line from Charleston to foreign ports would eliminate the rail rates on cotton from southern points to the port of New York, and would mean a great saving to both manufacturer and producer.

The date of the visit of Mr. Hart to the south will soon be announced by Commissioner Watson. Mr. Hart is expected to pay a visit while here to Augusta, Charleston, Savannah and Georgetown.

PERSONAL NEWS

Clark Russell is grinding cards with the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

H. J. James, formerly of Trough, S. C., is now located at Jonesville, S. C.

John Nabors has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

J. B. Clary, formerly of Trough, S. C., is now located at Darlington, S. C.

R. D. Clippard is now grinding cards at the Raeford Power Mfg. Co., Raeford, N. C.

Frank Frazier is now with the Raeford Power Mfg. Co., Raeford, N. C., where he is in charge of winding.

M. S. Langford has resigned as chief engineer and master mechanic with the Glenola Mills, Eufaula, Ala.

J. C. Maxwell has resigned his position with the Alexander City Cotton Mills, Alexander City, Ala.

James Philips is now filling the position of loom fixer with the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.

G. E. McAbee has resigned as overseer of spinning with the Cowpens Mfg. Co., Cowpens, S. C.

John Snipes has resigned as overseer of weaving with the Victoria Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

W. E. Simpson, formerly of Kannapolis, N. C., is now located at Concord, N. C.

W. B. Wardell has resigned as overseer of carding with the Lynchburg (Va.) Cotton Mills.

Wainwright is now superintendent of the Lone Star (Brenham) Cotton Mills, Brenham, Texas.

Cliff Moore is now night overseer of spinning at the Hamrick Mill, Gaffney, S. C.

R. F. Fisher, of McAdenville, N. C., has accepted position of overseer of carding and spinning with the Stony Point (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

Robert L. Long of Lincolnton, is now grinding cards at the Taylorsville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

F. E. Johnson has been promoted from timekeeper to paymaster at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

C. D. Bragg, of Woodruff, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C.

Henry Sullivan formerly overseer of weaving at Girard, Ala., is now in the insurance business at Girard.

G. S. Suttles is now overseer of weaving at Valley Falls Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

J. C. Edwards is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

J. F. Clark, of Calhoun, Ga., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Great Falls Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C.

Joe Knight, who has been farming for a year, has accepted his old position as second hand in weaving at the Lancaster (S. C.) Mills.

W. A. Murr, who has been fixing looms in the Union (S. C.) Mill, is now section hand at the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C.

W. W. Gregory, overseer of cloth room at the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C., is now also in charge of the weaving at the same place.

J. W. Gregory, formerly of the Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., has accepted a position with the Wallace Mills, Jonesville, S. C.

G. C. Dilling of Hillsboro, Tex., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Gatesville (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

F. L. Drake has accepted the position of overseer of carding with the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C., having resigned as foreman for M. C. Fleming, overhauling carding machinery.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

W. E. Ford of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted a position as overseer of spinning in room No. 1 at the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., of Newry, S. C., has become overseer of weaving, designing, slashing and drawing-in at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.

J. Z. Holmes, formerly with the Limestone Mills, Gaffney, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C.

G. H. Lucas, who has been timekeeper and paymaster for Alsop & Pierce, is now timekeeper at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

P. M. Mooney, formerly timekeeper at the Granby Mill, Columbia, S. C., is now timekeeper at the Olympia Mill of that place.

B. W. Barker has been promoted from section hand to second hand in weave room No. 1, Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C.

Manley Rhyne is now filling the position of overseer of spinning with the Raeford Power & Mfg. Co., Raeford, N. C.

C. M. Rafter is now located at Fort Mill, S. C., having resigned his position as overseer of carding with the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. R. Henderson has resigned his position with the Alice Mills, Easley, S. C., and accepted the position of machinist at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Cheney is now located at Gastonia, N. C., with the Gastonia Iron Works, having resigned his position as foreman of the blacksmith and wood-working shops of the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.

C. A. Cannon, who resigned his position as second hand with the Cannon Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C., is now traveling.

J. F. Brown has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Raeford Power Mfg. Co., Raeford, N. C.

C. R. Craven, overseer of beaming at the Victoria Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., has also taken charge of the weaving at the same mill.

R. L. Hindman has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C., having been formerly with the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

C. R. Riddle, who resigned as overseer of weaving at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C., is now filling position of superintendent at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

H. B. Reid has been promoted from the position of loom fixer to foreman of the blacksmith and wood-working shops at the McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C.

J. F. Devinney who has been card grinder with the Taylorsville Cotton Mills, has resigned to accept a similar position with the Ivey Mills, Hickory, N. C.

J. S. Lockman, recently overseer of spinning in the Coosa River Spinning Co., Bon Air, Ala., has become overseer of spinning at the Abingdon Cotton Mill, Huntsville, Ala.

W. F. Cleveland has accepted the position of overseer of weave room No. 1 at the Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., having been keeping books at the same mill.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.



CAPACITY 1000 POUNDS LINT PER HOUR.

"IT WORKS ADMIRABLY"

"THE BEST SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF CLEANING - OPENING - BLOOMING - OF COTTON"

SLATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Pawtucket, R. I.

Sept. 25th, 1911.

Empire Duplex Gin Co.
68 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: We received your C. O. B. Machine, and put same in operation, and find that it works admirably. From what we have seen up to date it seems to be the best solution of the problem of "Cleaning, Opening and Blooming" of cotton in the Picker room that we have yet found, particularly for Egyptian or any compressed cotton. It puts the fiber in such beautiful shape for the action of the pickers and cards that we are satisfied that those machines are able to do their work much better. We are glad to see improvements being made in the Picker Room end of the cotton mill, as it seems that all attention in the way of improvements in the last decade have been in the finishing processes of the mill. We wish for you every success.

Yours very truly,

SLATER MANUFACTURING CO.
Wm. H. Harris, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURED BY
EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York

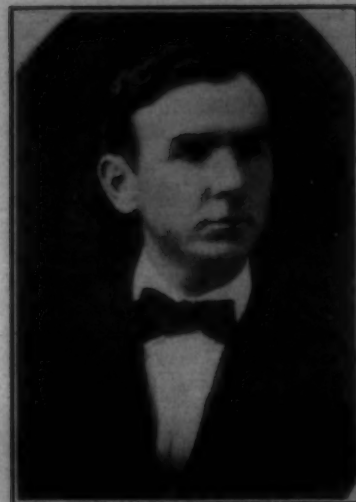
SUPERINTENDENTS OF



Supt. C. R. Riddle
Fairfield Cotton Mills
Winnsboro, S. C.



Supt. G. H. Fairbanks.
Wallace Mills.
Jonesville, S. C.



Supt. A. H. Cottingham
Apalache Mills
Arlington, S. C.



Supt. J. L. Williams
Pine Creek Mfg. Co.
Camden, S. C.



Supt. D. V. Brannon
Ottaray Mills
Union, S. C.



Supt. W. D. Ingle
Richland Cotton Mills
Columbia, S. C.



Supt. D. R. Harriman
Monaghan Mills
Greenville, S. C.



Supt. W. P. Hamrick
Olympia Mills
Columbia, S. C.

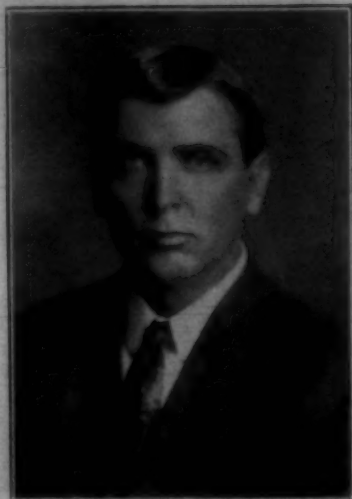


Pres. Parker
G. C.

PARKER COTTON MILLS



Supt. R. P. Sweeny
Wylie Mills
Chester, S. C.



Supt. B. F. McClure
Seneca Cotton Mills
Seneca, S. C.



Supt. L. L. Clippard
Beaver Dam Mills
Edgefield, S. C.



Supt. J. N. Baagz
Walhalla Cotton Mills
Walhalla, S. C.



Supt. W. C. Bobo
Greers Mfg. Co.
Greers, S. C.



Supt. D. T. Bagwell
Capital City Mills
Columbia, S. C.



Supt. H. F. Moody
Victor Mfg. Co.
Greers, S. C.



Supt. S. W. Mimms
Granby Cotton Mills
Columbia, S. C.



...er
...es. Parker
... Company
... C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Buffalo, S. C.—The Buffalo Mills have completed the installation of a modern water system in all the houses of the village.

Anderson, S. C.—The Anderson Cotton Mill No. 1, which has been shut down since June, started up Monday morning of this week.

Morristown, Tenn.—It is reported that E. D. Martin will establish at this place, a plant for the manufacture of knit goods.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—The annual meeting of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company will take place next Saturday afternoon, November 4, in the offices of the Company here.

Greenville, S. C.—The new cloth room at the Monaghan Mill is now being fitted with piping for heating the building and it will only be a few days until the machinery will be placed.

Raleigh, N. C.—The Capital Hosiery Mills have more than doubled their capacity by the installation of additional knitting machines. Men's and women's hose is the product of this company which has been operating 20 knitting machines, 4 rib and 4 looping machines, etc.

Argonia, Ark.—It is reported here that Clyde Pemberton, of Fort Smith, Ark., is to open at the place, a plant for the manufacture of cotton gloves. Mr. Pemberton at present operates plants at Fort Smith, Muskogee and Tulsa, for the manufacture of cotton gloves.

Covington, Ga.—The Covington Mills are running on full time, with plenty of good help. Most of the new machinery, which was recently installed, is now in operation. This company produces white cloth for making bags and window shades, and also print goods.

Liberty, S. C.—The Liberty Cotton Mill, which has been closed down since last May, has recently resumed work. This is a 12,000 spindle mill, manufacturing print cloths and sateens. R. E. Ligon, of Anderson, S. C., is president and treasurer.

Richmond, Va.—Plans have been approved for the new plant of the Virginia Silk Co., whose incorporation was noted recently and which will soon begin the manufacture of silk ribbons and other textures here, as previously noted. The general manager will be William De Pars, of Baltimore. The plant will give employment to a large number of people, mostly women.

Graham, N. C.—The Reliance Cotton Co. has been incorporated to handle cotton and wool, etc., as agents or otherwise, and also to build, maintain and operate plants, etc. The new firm is capitalized at \$5,000. Its incorporators are James V. Pomeroy, J. Harvey White and B. S. Robertson.

Brenham, Texas.—The Lone Star Cotton Mills are now preparing to operate their plant, formerly the Brenham Cotton Mills. This new company will manufacture wide sheetings, its equipment being 5,000 ring spindles, 170 broad looms, etc. D. C. Giddings is president; D. C. Williams, secretary, and H. F. Holmes, manager.

Raleigh, N. C.—Raleigh has secured a branch of the Durham Hosiery Mills Company through the acquiring of the mill in the Myatt building, South Blount street. The plant is being put in order and is to be used especially for looping work. It will be managed from the Durham office under the direction of Claiborn M. Carr.

Toccoa, Ga.—The Capps Cotton Mills of which C. H. Dance is president are said to be planning the construction of another dam so as to improve their power facilities and probably some mill improvements will be undertaken in this connection. Some new electrical machinery has already been contracted for.

Greensboro, N. C.—A charter has been granted to J. E. Latham and Company with \$200,000 capital subscribed and \$500,000 authorized, for handling cotton and cotton products in the markets of the world, both as broker agents and as principal. J. E. Latham, W. G. Bradshaw and W. Z. Brown are the incorporators, Latham having 1,988 shares and the other two stockholders 1 each.

Cliffside, N. C.—The Cliffside Cotton Mills will probably make extensive improvements, as these are now being given consideration. The betterments are to include power plant increases and erecting another building. This company manufactures colored gingham. It operates 40,240 ring spindles, 1,500 narrow looms and accompanying equipment.

Greenville, S. C.—The construction of the new cotton compress and warehouse, which is being erected near Monaghan Mill village is being rapidly rushed. Already a track has been laid from the C. & G. railroad to the site of the building which enables them to get the materials with very little inconvenience. This structure will cover more than four acres of land and will give employment to a great many men.

Dalton, Ga.—The Crown Cotton Mills have given out a statement to the effect that they will, in the near future, erect a new 15,000 spindle mill, and state that they have received excellent propositions from points in Alabama and Georgia.

Chester, S. C.—The work on the addition to the Wylie Mills is well under way. There will be a 160 by 318 foot building of mill construction and sufficient looms to weave the yarn now manufactured by the company's spindles. There are 8,200 twisting spindles, 20,160 ring spindles, etc., in the present plant.

Anniston, Ala.—The American Net and Twine Company of this place is making good progress with the erection of its enlargement mentioned some time ago as being contracted for. About \$40,000 is being spent for the new building and about \$140,000 for the new machinery, the latter to include 10,000 spindles and accompanying equipment.

Forest City, N. C.—The Florence Mills of this place are planning to purchase and install machinery for finishing chambrays. The company's output of these goods has formerly been shipped to Fall River, Mass., for this finishing. At present the Florence plant is running an equipment of 15,000 ring spindles, 729 twister spindles, 200 narrow looms, 200 broad looms, etc.

Granite Falls, N. C.—The Granite Falls Manufacturing Company is putting in steam power at its plant here. This has been made necessary on account of the shortage in the water supply. The engine house is in course of construction, the machinery having already arrived. This plant has lost no time this year with the exception of the necessary close down from the lack of water.

La Fayette, Ga.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the La Fayette Cotton Mills was held in the company's office October 21, a majority of the stock being represented. The board of directors was named as follows: Wm. McWilliams, R. B. Davenport, J. P. Shattuck, W. E. Withers, J. D. McConnell, P. D. Fortune, J. E. Patton. No change was made in the officers of the company.

Greensboro, N. C.—A charter has been granted to the Greensboro Cotton and Commission Company, authorized capital, \$5,000; paid in \$1,200; incorporators, Malcolm K. Harris, Danville, Va.; J. E. Williamson, Worthville; and C. C. Laird, James T. Morehead, Jr., and Solomon Cone, of Greensboro. This company has been incorporated for the purpose of handling cotton and cotton products.

Whitmire, S. C.—The Glenn-Lowry Mills, are now going ahead with the 30,000 spindle addition to their mill, having placed with the Fales & Jenks Machine Co. several months ago their order for spinning frames. They have also recently placed an order with J. R. Mayes, of Charlotte, for an equipment of picking machinery for their entire plant, consisting of fourteen machines, built by the Potter & Johnston Machine Co., of Pawtucket, R. I.

St. Paul, N. C.—The ginning plant of the St. Paul Cotton Mill Company came near being destroyed by fire last week. The origin of the fire is unknown, though it is supposed to have started from a match getting caught in the saws of one of the gins. It all happened about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the fire when first discovered, was a very small blaze in one of the gins, but before the water could be turned on the fire was almost all over the gin room. The plant was fitted up with four gins, all of which, with condenser, were burned and the pack, or press, was also very much damaged. Practically no cotton was burned, and the damage, which is covered by insurance, is not thought to exceed \$4,000.

Charleston, S. C.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Royal Bag and Yarn Manufacturing Co. it was decided that the mill property in its entirety should be sold at public auction and in a few days an order will be taken in the United States District Court to have the sale made.

A movement has been under way to effect some arrangements between the stockholders and the creditors to allow for the resumption of the mill, but under the action of the creditors' meeting, if the mill is to be operated at all, it will have to be bought by the interests which desire to put the property to use.

It is considered possible that the mill may be purchased and operated, but it could not be learned what interests are directly behind such a movement. The assets of the mill are so largely in excess of the liabilities, although the assets are not of the character commonly spoken of as quick, that it was thought that there was a possibility of interests getting together and operating the property. The property will now have to be purchased outright to insure the resumption, it is stated.

Kansas City, Kan.—Forty-three motors now drive as many machines that operate 40,000 spindles in the factory of the Kansas City Cotton Mills Co., in Armourdale. The plant, built nine years ago by the late Witten McDonald, was closed about a year and a half ago. The stockholders had decided to dismantle it and obtain what salvage they could from the investment of more than

half a million dollars. Negotiations were under way for the sale of the machinery to investors in a proposed cotton mill in the South.

A local report says that the J. Spencer Turner Co. of New York, has become interested in the Kansas City plant and that when Mr. Turner made an investigation of the possibilities of cotton goods manufacturing in Kansas City he offered to purchase the entire product of the Kansas City mill if the enterprise should be rehabilitated. Louis Seibel, president of the Badger Lumber Co., was elected president of the cotton mills company, and E. E. Holmes secretary. With the assurance of the J. Spencer Turner Co. that they would take the mill's output, help refinance, and send an experienced operator to take charge of the mill, they set out to reopen the plant. Additional capital amounting to \$188,000 was subscribed, and two weeks ago the wheels of the mill began to turn again. The mill now purchases its power from the Metropolitan Street Railway Co.

Draper, N. C.—The sale of the plant of the German American Company will take place at public auction, for cash on December 7th. The company has good holdings in real estate and the equipment to be sold is as follows:

One 1-story brick mill building, all modern construction, 131x823 feet.

One 2-story engine and boiler house, 62x80 feet.

One 1-story brick picker and opening room, 50x100 feet.

Two 1-story brick warehouses, each 50x100 feet.

Five Lombard 150-horsepower boilers:

One 4,000 horsepower cross compound Harris Corliss engine.

The said mill building contains 22,032 ring spindles for the manufacture of knitting and warp yarns, and the necessary roving machinery, spoolers, twistors, spindles, cone winders, Denn warpers, etc.

5,280 Johnson & Bassett heavy mule spindles.

12 sets Henderson woolen cards.

51-67 inch, 104-75 inch, and 68-82 inch, four box Crompton & Knowles heavy blanket looms.

There are also the following tenement houses upon the land conveyed in the deed of trust:

2—2-room houses.

34—3-room houses.

57—4-room houses.

3—5-room houses.

14—6-room houses.

1—12-room boarding house.

5—store buildings.

No bid for less than \$435,000 will be considered.



Keeping the Textile Plant Young

is a problem—the problem that taxes the best in any manager—leads directors to seek the best managers. Its final test is efficiency—in the man and machinery.

THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

was designed on the idea of plain, old-fashioned efficiency. Something that would keep young a long time; something that would do the work and give busy managers time to think of other problems. We want to talk to you on these lines—and these only.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

Textile Directories

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

BY TEXTILE PUBLISHING CO.

POCKET SIZE \$1.00

American Textile Directory

BY LORD & NAGLE

Office Edition \$3.00 Traveling Edition \$2.00

Blue Book

BY DAVIDSON PUBLISHING CO.

Office Edition \$4.00 Traveling Edition \$3.00

SEND ORDER TO

Clark Publishing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Suit Against Kesler Mfg. Co.

Suit for \$5,000 against the Kesler Manufacturing Company, of Salisbury, N. C., has been started in the local court at that place by 15-year-old Lillie Painter, suing in the name of her father and next friend, J. E. Painter.

The complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of the court, alleges that the child had two of her fingers cut off by cog wheels while at work in the cotton mill operated by the defendant. It is claimed that the girl was operating spinning frames and had been told to keep all the lint removed from the machinery. And it is asserted that in removing this lint, she had her hand caught in the cog wheels, because of a defect in the covering of the wheels.

Flowers at Hoskins Mill.

The annual flower show of the Chadwick Hoskins Mill of Charlotte, N. C., was held last Saturday night.

The occasion was a most enjoyable one and the beauty of the exhibit spoke unusually well for those interested in the movement.

It is the custom to have an address by some good speaker. This year the people of the community were particularly pleased to have as the orator of the occasion, Cameron Morrison. Cash prizes were awarded as follows:

For yards—

First prize—Mrs. W. A. Green, \$7.50.

Second prize—Mrs. John Warner, \$5.00.

Greatest improvement. — J. W. Day, \$5.00.

Best overseer's yard—J. R. Beard, \$5.00.

The following named received cash prizes of \$2.50 each:

C. C. Ingle, Ed Hooper, W. M. Morton, Mrs. Clark, H. C. Redding, R. H. Sills, Jeff Spurrier, Mrs. Hamby, Miss Gussie Wilkinson, E. C. Dellinger and Mrs. Florence Lassiter.

The following received \$1 cash prizes: Mrs. Withers, Will Morton, A. B. Halthcock, Baxter Wilson, Thad Farmer, Mrs. Bullard, C. H. Bogan, Jake Simpson, John Richards, A. C. Medlin, Bureen Caudle, B. F. Helms and C. J. Gillis.

For exhibits—

For prettiest designs the following secured prizes: R. H. Sills, Miss Lula Hall, Mr. Withers, V. F. Helms and Mrs. Campbell.

For collection of finest flowers prizes were awarded to the following: Mrs. H. C. Redding, Mrs. R. H. Ingle, Mrs. J. R. Beard and Mrs. E. C. Dellinger.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—In the staple cotton goods market, the closing of the week was marked by steadier prices. It is claimed by some mills that they booked up some very good forward contracts during the past few days on goods for delivery during the first few months of the year. As a rule, however, it is admitted that jobbers have been restricting their operations to nearby requirements, and could not be induced to place forward contracts, even where attractive prices were offered by manufacturers. Buyers have closely followed the situation in the raw material end of the market, and where prices have been named for forward contracts on staple cotton goods, they have been very close to what buyers consider prices should be under existing conditions in the cotton end of the market.

Certain mills have considered these offers too low, while others are said to have been willing to take a chance on goods for delivery through February and March of next year. Converters and printers have been quietly operating on forward requirements, where quotations represent attractive figures. The gray goods market has been slowly easing off during the week, and at the close prices on certain goods are apparently quite attractive. There is considerable speculation as to what will be done regarding orders which were booked some little while ago on prints and gingham, when gray goods were on quite a little higher basis. It is a question whether these early orders will stand, or whether cancellations will be in order before deliveries fall due.

Cotton yarns have also shown a further downward tendency during the week, with buyers decidedly indifferent as to forward contracts, and not over active in their demands for spot or nearby requirements. The carpet and rug auction sale of the past week served to move an enormous volume of goods, at prices which are considered unusually attractive by manufacturers. In most cases auction prices were considerably below the opening spring prices announced last Monday, and large jobbers, as well as retailers stepped in and secured goods in bulk at low figures.

In the Fall River print cloth market, prices continued to decline, still there was quite an active demand. The demand was met by manufacturers fairly well because they wanted to keep the mills in operation through the winter. The drop in the cost of cotton did not keep pace with the decline in the prices for goods, however, and there was no chance for profit in the ordinary run of goods. Manufacturers have again reached that stage where it is a question whether there is more loss in operating to sell goods at prices obtainable or in closing the

mills. Scattering contracts for certain lines of specialties afford the only market for small margins of profit. The manufacturers also are more ready today, in order to maintain their organization and to provide employment for their operatives, to accept prices which not only do not allow for dividends but do not even cover depreciation of the plants.

Total sales for the week were estimated at 230,000 pieces, of which about a third were spots. Sales ahead were for delivery through the next four months, most of them within three months. The goods sold were largely odds. Prices of narrow goods declined an eighth of a cent on an average during the week and prices for wide goods fell off from an eighth to three-sixteenths of a cent.

Current prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Pr. clths, 28-in, std.	3 1-4	—
28-in., 64x60s	3	to 3 1-8
Gr. gds, 39-in. 68x72s	4 3-4	—
38 1-2-inch, stds.	4 1-8	—
4-yd., 80x80s	5 3-4	to 6
Br. drills, stds.	7 3-4	to 8
Shtings, south, std	7 3-4	—
3-yard.	7 1-3	—
4-yard, 56x60s	5 1-2	to 5 5-8
Denims, 9 ounce	13	to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz. duck	13 7-8	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-	—	—
inch. duck	17	—
Tickings, 8-ounce	12 1-2	—
Std fancy prints	4 3-4	—
Std gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress gingham	7	to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambries	3 3-4	to 4

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

November 3, 1911	3,064,036
Previous week	2,819,313
Last year	2,647,603

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Nov. 3.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, Nov. 3, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	489,168	394,300
Overland to mills and Canada	31,811	45,581
Southern mill takings (estimated)	85,000	85,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	64,873	57,555

Brought into sight for the week 670,852 582,436
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	3,489,359	2,922,438
Overland to mills and Canada	93,076	145,814
Southern mill takings (estimated)	600,000	605,000
Stock at interior excess Sept. 1	431,754	410,647

Brought into sight for season 4,664,689 4,083,899

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, R. I.



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines

Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers

Send for Sample

Southern Audit Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Public Accountants and Auditors

901-903 Realty Building
Phone 2103

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

C. L. SMITH
President

JOHN W. TODD
Vice-President and Secretary

FOR SALE OR RENT

Large cotton mill buildings, without machinery, situated adjacent to a good hydro-electric power plant, in a prosperous Southern city. Twenty-one tenement houses, ready for immediate occupancy, go with the property. Local capital available to right parties.

Also a smaller mill, with machinery complete, suited for making cotton yarns: Most liberal propositions made if right party can be obtained. Refer to file No. 7500 for further information.

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent

Southern Railway

Room J

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Clays in the South

The U. S. Government report shows that the value of brick and tile manufactured from clay in Pennsylvania for 1909 exceeded twenty million dollars.

We can show limitless deposits of superior clay in easy reach of reasonable priced electric power, where transportation facilities offer a very wide distribution.

An ideal location for a large plant. For particulars address

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—A fair volume of business was transacted in the yarn market during the week, considering the unsettled condition of the cotton market and the low values that buyers of cotton yarn expect.

A great many Southern spinners are practically sold up until the first of the year.

There are others who have orders that will not be completed until the middle of January and the first of February, but they are not sold up to capacity for the entire period.

Prices at which yarns are selling for deliveries after December 1, cover a wide range. Sometimes there is a difference of a cent in prices for quick deliveries. Thus manufacturers paid 19 1-2 to 20 1-2 cents for 20-2 warps for spot deliveries; 18 1-2 cents for 20-1 warps of a particular mill, and others were sold for 18 and 17 1-2 cents; 30-2 warps for quick deliveries sold for 21 and 20 1-2 cents; 8-3 on tubes sold for 16 1-2 cents, good white stock, quick delivery and second quality stock for 15 1-4 cents. Sales of 20-2 warps, deliveries to begin within two weeks, were made at 17 1-2 and 17 3-4 cents and several sales of 30-2 warps, deliveries to begin before December 1, were made at 20 cents.

Will yarn prices go up or down is a question in the minds of some of the yarn buyers. More than a few manufacturers frankly admit that the situation is a puzzling one to them and they do not hesitate to ask advice from dealers. That the majority of spinners are not anxious for more than hand to mouth business is alone sufficient evidence of their belief that prices are going higher. In addition to that many of them write to their selling agents that cotton will sell for between 10 and 11 cents as soon as the heavy market movement is over and that yarn prices will advance.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	16	—
10s	16 1-2	—
12s	16 1-2-17	—
14s	16 1-2-17	—
16s	16 1-2-17 1-2	—
20s	18	—18 1-2
26s	20	—
30s	20	—20 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	16	—16 1-2
10s	16	—16 1-2
12s	16 1-2-17	—
14s	16 1-2-17	—
16s	16 1-2-17 1-2	—
20s	18	—18 1-2
24s	19	—19
26s	19 1-2	—
30s	20	—21
40s	25 1-2	—
50s	20	—31
60s	38 1-2-39	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	15 1-2-16 1-2
8-4 slack	17
9-4 slack	17 1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	16 1-2	—
10s	16 1-2	—
12s	17	—
14s	17	—17 1-2
16s	17 1-2	—
20s	17 1-2	—
24s	19	—
26s	19 1-2-20	—
30s	21	—
40s	24 1-2-26	—

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	16 1-2	—
10s	16 1-2-17	—
12s	17	—17 1-2
14s	17 1-2	—
20s	18	—19
24s	19	—19 1-2
26s	20	—
30s	20 1-2-21 1-2	—
36s	23 1-2-24	—
40s	24 1-2-27	—
50s	33	—33 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	16	—16 1-2
10s	16 1-2-17	—
12s	17	—
14s	17 1-2	—
16s	17 1-2-18	—
18s	18	—18 1-2
20s	18	—18 1-2
22s	18 1-2-19	—
24s	19	—19 1-2
26s	20	—
30s	20 1-2-21	—
40s	24 1-2	—

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	23 1-2-24	—
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	24 1-2-25	—
40s	30	—
50s	36	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	23	—23 1-2
22s	24	—
26s	24 1-2	—
30s	26	—26 1-2
36s	28 1-2-29	—
40s	30	—
50s	36	—36 1-2
60s	42	—42 1-2

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27	—
24s	28	—
30s	31	—
40s	37	—
50s	44	—45
60s	50	—51

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27	—27 1-2
24s	28 1-2	—
30s	31 1-2	—
40s	37	—
50s	44	—
60s	50	—54
70s	60	—62
80s	70	—

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	—
American Spinning Co.	162	—
Anderson C. Mills pfd	90	—
Aragon Mills	65	—
Arcadia Mills	93	—
Arkwright Mills	100	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	130	—
Brandon Mills	93	—
Brogan Mills	61	—
Cabarrus	130	—
Calhoun Mills	61	—
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills	167	—
Clifton	75	85
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	95	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	95	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92 1/2	—
Cox Mfg. Company	70	—
D. E. Converse Co.	85	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	—
Drayton Mills	95	—
Eagle & Phenix Ga.	117	—
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Enoree	45	—
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	—
Exposition Cot. Mfg. Co.	210	—
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	—
Gainesville C. M. Co. Ga.	80	—
Glenwood Mills	141	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	—
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	—
Gluck Mills	100	—
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	38	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59
Grendel Mills	100	—
Hamrick Mills	100	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	—
Inman Mills	105	—
Inman Mills, pfd.	101	—
Jackson Mills	95	—
King J. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	100
Lancaster Cot. Mills	130	—
Lancaster C. Mills, pfd	98	—
Langley Mfg. Co.	110	—
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	—
Limestone Cot. Mills	175	—
Lockhart Mills	10	—
Marlboro	75	—
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	—
Monarch Cot. Mills	110	—
Monaghan Mills	101	—
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six	135	145
Norris Cotton Mills	115	—
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	90	—
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co, pfd	90	—
Orr Cotton Mills	91	—
Ottaray Mills	100	—
Oconee	100	—
Oconee, pfd	100	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	90	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	—
Parker Mills (Guar.)	102	—
Parker Mills pref.	75	—

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arlington	140	—
Atherton	—	—
Avon	—	—
Bloomfield	110	—
Brookside	100	105
Brown Mfg. Co.	100	110
Cabarrus	131	—
Cannon	120	141
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	—
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	100	—
Clara	110	—
Cliffside	190	200
Cora	135	—
Dresden	136	—
Dilling	—	—
Efrd	100	125
Elmira, pfd.	100	—
Erwin Com	120	—
Erwin, pfd	101	102
Florence	126	—
Flint	130	—
Gaston	90	—
Gibson	70	—
Gray Mfg. Co.	121	—
Highland Park	150	200
Highland Park, pfd.	101	—
Henrietta	170	—
Imperial	101	106
Kesler	125	140
Linden	—	—
Loray, pfd	90	94
Lowell	181	—
Lumberton	251	—
Mooreville	123	—
Modena	90	—
Nokomis, N. C.	200	—
Ozark	92	110
Patterson	110	126
Raleigh	100	—
Roanoke Mills	155	161
Salisbury	136	—
Statesville Cot. Mills	96	—
Trenton, N. C.	—	—
Tuscarora	90	—
Washington, pfd	101	—
Washington	20	30
Wiscasset	103	125
Woodlawn	100	103
Parker Mills com.	25	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—
Pelzer	138	140
Pickens Cotton Mills	94	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	160	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115	—
Riverside Mills	25	—
Saxon Mills	120	127 1/2
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	—
Spartan Mills	125	—
Toxaway Mills	72	—
Tucapau Mills	260	—
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st	—	—
pfd	50	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d	—	—
pfd	10	—
Victor Mfg. Co.	112	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80	—
Warren Mfg. Co.	95	—
Warren pref.	100	—
Watts	100	—
Whitney	115	—
Williamston	115	120
Woodruff	105	—
Woodside Mills, com.	70	—
Woodside pref.	67	—

Personal Items

H. T. Wallace is now overseer of weaving at Rockingham, N. C.

C. A. Shuford has resigned his position with the Dacotah Mills at Lexington, N. C.

T. B. Harrel has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

L. J. Patterson of Tallassee, Ala., is now second hand in carding at the Lanett Mill No. 2, Lanett, Ala.

T. W. Hill, former superintendent of the White City Mills, Athens, Ga., is now located elsewhere.

M. E. Ware is now second hand in spinning at the Corsicana (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

B. A. Etheridge has resigned as master mechanic at the Greenwood (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Owen F. Benton has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. K. Knight has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Mike Elliott has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. F. Bone has resigned as overseer of carding at the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

P. Forest Wall is now overseer of weaving at the Ella Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.

Edgar Mitchell has moved from Greensboro, N. C., to Rosemary, N. C.

R. E. Spencer has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Tom Polk of Mayesworth, N. C., is now master mechanic at the Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Ben Smith is now second hand in spinning at the Cleghorn Mill, Ruthersfordton, N. C.

H. M. Sides, from Alexis, N. C., is now card grinder at the Fairfield Mill, Winnsboro, S. C.

J. M. Sizemore, of Augusta, is now overseer of spinning at the Orange Cotton Mill, Orangeburg, S. C., succeeding John Enloe.

R. L. Williams, assistant electrician at Whitmire, S. C., has returned to his former position as card grinder at Ware Shoals, S. C.

A. B. Miller, overseer of carding at Lockhart, S. C., has been on a visit to Columbia and Newberry, S. C.

Robt. S. Crawford has accepted the position of overseer carding at the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

W. N. Heath has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Corsicana (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

W. E. Morton, superintendent of the Lily Mills & Power Co., Shelby, N. C., was recently granted a patent on a circuit closing device.

Will Haynes, who has been filling the position of overseer of weaving at the York Mills, Yorkville, S. C., has resigned.

Victor H. Carr has accepted position with M. C. Fleming overhauling spinning at the Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Geo. W. C. Chapman, of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the General Asbestos & Rubber Works, Charleston, S. C.

H. C. Martin has resigned his position with the Union Mills, LaFayette, Ga., to accept position as second hand in spinning at the Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Holland Witherspoon has accepted a position as card grinder at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills, having resigned as second hand in the card room at High Shoals, N. C.

Otis Gosnell, formerly second hand in spinning at Ware Shoals, S. C., is now filling the position of overseer of spinning at the Anderson (S. C.) Mills No. 1.

E. E. Boone has taken charge of the Rock Hill, (S. C.) city water-works and electric light plant, having resigned as master mechanic at the Arcade Mill, of the same place.

S. C. Babb has resigned his position with the Green River Mfg. Co., Tuxedo, N. C., and has accepted position as card grinder at the Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.

Thos. W. Tillman, who for 42 years has been with the Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga., where he began as a sweeper, is now overseer of weaving and designing.

W. J. Braswell, who recently resigned his position with the Dan River Mills, No. 3, Danville, Va., has accepted a position as card prinder with the Erwin Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

M. C. Clippard has resigned as overseer of carding at the Raeford Power Mfg. Co., Raeford, N. C. He has been filling the position of overseer of both carding and spinning.

T. G. Hawkins has accepted a position in the card room of the Montgomery Cordage Co., Montgomery, Ala., having resigned as superintendent of the Montgomery Cotton Mills of the same place.

J. G. Honeycutt has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Wisscasset Mill, Albemarle, N. C., to accept the position of overseer of spinning at the Dacotah Mill, Lexington, N. C.

R. F. Odell is now doing some overhauling at the Anderson Mills, Anderson, S. C., having resigned some time ago as overseer of weaving at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Death at Inman.

Mrs. O. R. Casey, wife of the overseer of weaving at Inman, S. C., died on October 29th. She was survived by her husband and three small children, one of which is only a few weeks old.

Meeting of American Cotton Manufacturers.

The annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will be held at the hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C., April 2, 3 and 4. This was the decision made during the week by Secretary and Treasurer C. B. Bryant. The accepted time for these annual meetings is the latter part of May, but the date was moved up this year owing to the importance of the tariff legislation which is scheduled to come before congress.

Club House at Apalache.

The club house at Apalache Mills, Greenville, S. C., prepared at the direction of Lewis W. Parker, will be conducted much on the order of the Y. M. C. A. at Victor.

The club house is a remodeled overseer house. Carpenters have been busy for several weeks, and the building now requires only the furnishings to make it complete. Part of these have already been secured and the rest will be within a few days.

In the building are a good sized auditorium, which will be used as game room and gymnasium as well, reading room, small game room, domestic science room, barber shop and bathroom. All these are fitted up in good style, and will be found to be an excellent place to spend the evenings by those who work in the mill during the day.

A similar club house is being constructed at the Greers Mill and will be open about the middle of the month.

Prizes For Pretty Yards.

R. R. Haynes, president of the Cliffside Mills, Cliffside, S. C., offered this year \$150 to be given as prizes for the prettiest yards and best kept premises in Cliffside. Recently a committee visited all the homes and reported on the yards at a public meeting for the purpose of awarding prizes.

At the meeting talks were made, the report of the committee was read, after which prizes were given out to the following:

First Prize, \$15, to Mesdames Kelly Moore and C. C. Wall; second prize, \$10 to Mesdames L. A. Hughes and Broadus Watkins; third prize, \$7.50 to Mrs. Joseph Fisher; fourth, \$5 to Mesdames Q. L. Womack, D. D. Fortune, G. G. Avant, D. O. McBrayer; fifth, \$3 to Mesdames Frances Kester, R. James, Sarah Armstrong, W. W. Lavender, T. C. Jarrett, W. W. Winn, Mills Dixon, Thos. Queen; sixth, \$2 to Mesdames Carrie Hardin, Thos. Waters, J. D. Ballard, Q. W. Lemmons, J. P. Carpenter, Jesse Padgett, Lou Walker, Preston Freeman, J. P. Ivory, Geo. Hamrick, Jacob Smith, Lee Sloop, Peter Owens; seventh, \$1 Mesdames Frances Scruggs, J. J.

Irby, Daniel Freeman, A. I. Moore, Landrum Roberts, A. J. Crawley, Nancy Davis, W. E. Barnwell, John Champion, Miss Buena Fortune.

Floral Display at Louise Mill.

In spite of the inclement weather a large crowd attended the annual flower show of the Louise Mill, Charlotte, N. C., on last Monday night and those present were treated to a display of unusual beauty. This exhibition of the flowers grown by the people of the mill village showed that no efforts had been spared to make this year's display superior to any hertofore held.

The exercises at this event were presided over by Supt. H. W. Warner, who introduced the speaker of the occasion, Hon. Heriot Clarkson. Mr. Clarkson made a short, but interesting talk, and held the close attention of his audience. His remarks were happily made and he spoke in the highest terms of the mill, its people and their work.

The display of flowers was magnificent and their beauty spoke plainly of careful and painstaking care and intelligent culture. The people of the Louise Mills are to be congratulated on the admirable display and the tasteful and effective way in which the huge bouquets and intricate designs were arranged showed not only the knowledge of the actual growing of the flowers, but also a sense of artistic beauty remarkably well developed.

There were two sets of prizes, (1) for the best display of flowers and (2) for the best designs. The judges were Mrs. E. C. Dwellie; G. G. Simpson, editor of the Textile Manufacturer and D. H. Hill, Jr., associate editor of the *Southern Textile Bulletin*. Prizes were awarded as follows:

For the best flowers, 1st prize (\$2.50) Mrs. Sallie Hicks; 2nd prize (\$2), Mrs. H. R. Chapman; 3rd prize \$1.50, Mrs. S. A. Yandle; 4th (Two prizes, \$1.00 each), Mrs. M. E. Helms and Mrs. D. M. Blackman.

For the best designs: 1st prize, Mrs. Emil Fonderburk; 2nd prize, Mrs. A. L. Scarborough; 3rd, Mrs. Warren Jordan; 4th, Mrs. Blanch Chapman and Mrs. H. S. Adelsheimer. The amounts of these prizes were the same as given above.

Prizes awarded for the best kept yards: 1st prize (\$7.50), Mrs. J. A. Robinson; 2nd (2 prizes \$4 each), Mrs. T. K. Crenshaw and Mrs. A. P. House; 3rd (7 prizes, \$2.50 each), Mesdames M. E. Hicks, A. Jones, R. A. Hinson, A. L. Scarboro, J. L. Smith, Will Small, S. A. Yandle; 3rd (3 prizes, \$2 each), Mesdames Chapman, Irby and Jordan; 4th (10 prizes \$1 each), Mesdames W. F. Philman, J. M. McCoy, W. H. Hartselle, W. F. Jordan, J. E. Hicks, A. L. Kenley, D. M. Blackman, Maggie Willis, D. J. Sossoman and L. C. Spurrier.

John D. advises us, if we want to be successful, to "pick one thing and stick to it."

Very good!

But suppose we picked something that he wanted to stick to himself.—Exchange.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving or overseer and designer in large mill. Native of South Carolina. Long Experience. Best of reference. Married. Age 35. Can get production. Now employed as designer. Will go anywhere. Address 44, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as engineer, master mechanic and electrician, 10 years practical experience on compound engines, motors and shop work. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 45.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 46.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Fourteen years as carder and spinner and four years as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 47.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving and designing. Experienced on fine and coarse goods, also all kinds of dobby work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 48.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding, or carding and spinning. Have had long experience as overseer of both carding and spinning. Three years experience erecting and overhauling combers.

First class references. Address No. 49.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Would accept position as second hand in large room. 15 years experience on sheetings, shirting, drills and box loom work. Address No. 50.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on colored and fancy goods and am an experienced designer. Now employed in the North, but wish to locate in the South. Address No. 51.

SUPERINTENDENT of long and varied experience, 39 years old, of moral and temperate habits. Now employed, but want larger mill and better salary. Correspondence or interviews invited. Address No. 52.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SMALL mill or spinner in large mill. 20 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as assistant superintendent. Experienced on 4s to 60s both waste and cotton, long and short staple. Best of references. Address No. 53.

WANTED—Position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position of carder and spinner for four years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 54.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mills. Good reference. Address No. 55.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Experience on both plain and fancy white and colored goods. Long experience and good references. Address No. 56.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding; 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six and a half years experience as overseer in good mill. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 57.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now assistant superintendent of a large mill and giving satisfaction. Can give as references, my present employers. Address No. 58.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. I can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 59.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding and combing or spinning. Long experience; 30 years old, married, strictly sober and can get quantity and quality at right cost. Address No. 60.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning; 15 years experience in both weaving and yarn mills. Can furnish references from good mills. Address No. 61.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on almost all lines of goods manufactured in the South and can furnish fine reference. Address No. 62.

WANTED BY PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. White or colored raw stock, long or short chain beaming and quilling hosiery yarn, fancy mixes, mock twists, etc., 4s to 60s. 15 years as superintendent at present employed; reference No. 1; can come 30 days notice. Address No. 63.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed as superintendent, but would change on account of health of family. 40 years old and have held one position 14 years. Would like a mill in run-down condition. Address No. 64.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in first-class mills on both white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 65.

WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Would be willing to take a small amount of stock in the mill. Address No. 66.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 67.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish best of references. Address No. 68.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 69.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience and am now employed but want larger mill. My references are good and I can get results. Address No. 70.

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$2,000. Now employed, but would prefer to change. Good references as to both character and ability. Address No. 71.

PATENTS

Trade marks and Copyrights

Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed
30 Years Active Service

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 74 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D.C.

WANT POSITION as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill. Age 39. Married. 25 years in mill business. 5 years in present position of carder. Good manager of help. Address No. 72.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 73.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but desire to change. Can furnish the best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 74.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Had 12 years experience as overseer and one year as superintendent. Now employed but could change on short notice. Address No. 75.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming, warping and spooling. 14 years experience in this department and overseer for 8 years on all pattern work. Married. Good references. Address No. 76.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thoroughly posted on all branches of the mill business and can furnish splendid references. Have had long experience. Address No. 77.

WANT position as overseer of winding and reeling or twisting room. Have 4 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 78.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have had 25 years experience. 40 years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 79.

WANT position as superintendent of a 7,00 to 30,000 spindle mill on colored goods. 37 years old. Married and strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 80.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have had long experience both as carder and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 81.

(Continued on next Page)

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 82.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Thoroughly experienced on No. 15s to 60s combed and carded. Now employed. Married and strictly sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 83.

WANTED position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of a small mill. 32 years old. Married. Good references. Experience on 8s to 60s local to Egyptian stock. Address No. 84.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 86.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 30. Married. Been in spinning room 20 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 87.

WANT POSITION AS DYER. Have had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 88.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent but want to change. Age 40. In mill 26 years. Held one position 7 years. Good references. Address No. 89.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experience of 25 years on both combed and carded yarns from 8s to 60s. Satisfactory references. Address No. 90.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Experience on both coarse and fine counts and on white and colored goods. Satisfactory references. Address No. 91.

WANT position of superintendent of large mill. Now employed as superintendent and have held this position for five years. Age 36. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 92.

WANT position as overseer of weaving room in small mill. Have had 10 years' experience as second hand. Can give good references from present and past employers. Address No. 93.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Would not consider less than \$3.00. Experience on fine goods. Address No. 94.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Have had good experience in cotton mill work. Am now employed but could change on 10 days notice. Good references. Address No. 95.

Effect of Starting Currents on Power Circuits.

(Continued from page 4.)

which the mill will require when operating at full load; moreover, this starting current is taken for a very short period. It would be necessary, therefore, to start three or four such motors simultaneously before the full-load current of the mill could be exceeded during the starting period. Since the large current flow is demanded by the motor during the starting period for so short a time it is highly improbable that so many motors could be started at once as to cause the current at starting to exceed that for running during the normal operating period.

It is true that the above view does not tell the whole story. As more and more motors of a given mill are started up, the power taken from the line due to the loads which these motors take, is constantly increasing. As the last of the motors are started up, the starting current of these motors is added to the current which is demanded by the running condition of the motors already started. Therefore, the starting conditions as the last motors are placed in operation are more severe than those when the first motors are started. However, it is customary in cotton mill practice, as in many other lines of work, to start the line shafts first, the individual machines being started up later by loose pulleys and belts.

An inspection of Fig. 1 shows that when the individual machines are started the power taken by the motors is increased about 50 per cent. In other words, the mill when run without the individual machines being in operation requires approximately 50 per cent of the amount of power which is actually demanded when all of the individual machines are in operation. The worst condition in starting, therefore, would be when the last two or three motors are being started. Under these conditions there would be a power demand due to the motors already running of 40 to 50 per cent of the total normal demand of the mill. To this would be added the starting current demanded by the last motors starting. If the last two motors, each demanding 25 to 35 per cent of the normal operating current for the mill, were to be started at the same instant, the total current required would only slightly exceed the total current demanded to operate the mill under normal conditions.

It is exceedingly unlikely in any mill that more than two motors will be started and demand the heavy starting current at exactly the same instant. This follows from the consideration that the time during which there is a large current demand by the motors during the starting period is an exceedingly small proportion of the total starting period. The final conclusion which is manifest from the above charts and analysis is that the prejudice in the minds of many power companies against the use of squirrel-cage motors on account of starting difficulties is largely unfounded.

THE BEST LUG STRAP

HAS HAD UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
OVER 400 MILLS ARE USING

IVEY'S WOODEN LUG STRAP

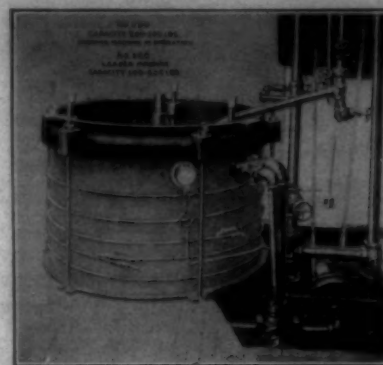
We make the
Best Picker Sticks

Improved
Leather Covered Binders

IVEY MANUFACTURING CO.
HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA

Economical Cotton Dyeing and Bleaching

In the Psarski Dyeing Machine



Saves Labor
Saves Dyes
Saves Drugs
Saves Steam
Saves Water

Saves
Fibre



Sulphur—Developed—Vat Dyes
Done Equally Well

RAW STOCK DYEING—The cotton goes to cards in as good condition as directly from bales. Is not rolled into balls and strings.

BLEACHING—Bleached and washed PERFECTLY CLEAN—FREE FROM CHLORINE OR ACID. 3 1/2 hours to batch. Is not pounded and twisted into practically waste.

SKEIN DYEING—No Boiling Out—No Tangles—Yarns are left smooth and in perfect condition for winding, knitting, etc.

HOSIERY—Recommended size of machine does 300 pounds to batch, SULPHUR OR DEVELOPED BLACKS. It is not Roughed—No Singeing required—No Sorting—No Damaged.

15 to 20 per cent Saving in Drugs

The Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.
3167 Fulton Road CLEVELAND, OHIO

WILLIAM H. HARR, Agent
324 Newport Avenue
Milwaukee, Wis.

H. E. BOOTH, Agent
110 Ocean Avenue
Atlantic City, N. J.

Flower Exhibit At Calvine.

On Friday night of last week at the Calvine Mill, Charlotte, N. C., the first of a series of flower exhibits was made. The exercises were held in the Sunday school room of St. Paul's Presbyterian church. In spite of the drought and unsettled condition resulting from the closing down of the mill several weeks this summer a very creditable exhibit was made.

J. B. Boyd, superintendent, presided. The address of the evening was made by Rev. W. O. Goode, and was very much enjoyed. Remarks were also made by Mr. Boyd, Rev. Baldwin and W. E. Stewart. Mr. Stewart, together with J. C. Noles constituted the committee who judged the flowers. The following were the prize winners:

For yards: First prize, Mrs. J. E. McSwain; 2nd prize, Mrs. Bangle. Other prize winners were: Mrs. Evie McKnight, Mrs. Henry Austin, Mrs.

For exhibits prizes were awarded to the following:

Mrs. W. H. Ward, Miss Mary Weddington, Mrs. Eva McKnight, Mrs. J. R. McSwain, Mrs. Bessie Barr and Joe Rimmer, and Mrs. W. A. Parker. Miss Flora Elwood.

A Bootblack's Witty Retort.

"Shine yer boots, sir?"
"No!" snapped the man.
"Shine 'em so's yer can see yer face in 'em," urged the bootblack.
"No, I tell you!"
"Coward!" hissed the bootblack.—Exchange.

The Bible Says So.

Small Girl—Why doesn't baby talk, Father?
Father—He can't talk yet, dear. Young babies never do.
Small Girl—Oh, yes, they do. Job did. Nurse read to me out of the Bible how Job cursed the day he was born!—Exchange.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

ARCHITECTS—

Stuart W. Cramer.

BELTING—

Charlotte Supply Co.

BOBBINS, SPOOLS, SHUTTLES—Charlotte Supply Co.
Draper Co.**BOBBIN WINDERS—**

Universal Winding Co.

BRUSHES—

S. A. Felton & Son Co.

CARD CLOTHING—W. H. Bigelow.
Charlotte Supply Company.
Jos. Sykes Bros.**CARBONIZING MACHINES—**

C. G. Sargents Sons Co.

CARDS—Mason Machine Works.
Whitin Machine Works.**CLOTH ROOM MACHINERY—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

COMBERS—

Whitin Machine Works.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS (Cloth)

Grinnell Willis & Co.

COTTON MACHINERY—Empire Duplex Gin Co.
Draper Company.
Whitin Machine Works.
Mason Machine Works.
Stuart W. Cramer.
The Stafford Company.
Fred H. White.
Kilburn, Lincoln & Co.**DOBBIES—**Mason Machine Works.
Kilburn, Lincoln & Co.
The Stafford Company.**DRAWING FRAMES—**Mason Machine Works.
Whitin Machine Works.**DRAWING ROLLS—**

Metallic Drawing Roll Company.

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS—Arabol Mfg. Co.
Danker & Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
H. A. Metz & Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Seydel Manufacturing Co.**DYEING, DRYING, BLEACHING,
AND FINISHING MACHINERY—**C. G. Sargents Sons.
Stuart W. Cramer.
Psarski Dyeing Machine Co.**ENGINEERS—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

FIRE HOSE AND FITTINGS—

Charlotte Supply Co.

HUMIDIFIERS—Stuart W. Cramer.
American Moistening Co.
G. M. Parks Co.**HUMIDIFYING MACHINES—**

C. G. Sargents Sons.

LOOMS—Draper Co.
Kilburn, Lincoln Co.
Mason Machine Works.
Stafford Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**LOOM HARNESS, REEDS AND
PICKERS—**

Charlotte Supply Co.

MILL CRAYONS—

Charlotte Supply Co.

MILL SUPPLIES—

Charlotte Supply Co.

NAPPING MACHINERY—

Stuart W. Cramer.

PICKERS AND LAPPERS—

Kitson Machine Co.

**POWER TRANSMISSION MACHIN-
ERY—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

PREPARATORY MACHINERY—Empire Duplex Gin Co.
Kitson Machine Co.**PUMPS—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

QUILLERS—

Whitin Machine Works.

RAILROADS—Seaboard Air Line.
Southern Railway.**RING SPINNING FRAMES—**Mason Machine Works.
Whitin Machine Works.**RING TRAVELERS—**

Charlotte Supply Co.

ROLLS—

Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

ROVING MACHINERY—

Whitin Machine Works.

SADDLES—

Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

SEPARATORS—

Draper Co.

SHUTTLES—

Union Shuttle Co.

SIZING COMPOUND—Arabol Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Danker & Marston.
A. Klipstein & Co.
Seydel Mfg. Co.**SLASHERS—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

SOFTENERS—COTTON—Arabol Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
A. Klipstein & Co.**SPINDLES—**

Draper Co.

SPINNING RINGS—Draper Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**SPOOLERS—**Draper Co.
Whitin Machine Works.**STEAM ENGINES—**

Stuart W. Cramer.

STEAM SPECIALTIES—

Charlotte Supply Co.

STOP MOTIONS—Draper Co.
The Stafford Co.**TEMPLES—**

Draper Co.

TWISTERS—

Draper Co.

WARP STOP MOTIONS—Draper Co.
The Stafford Co.**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS—**Arabol Mfg. Co.
New Brunswick Chemical Co.
Danker & Marston.
Seydel Mfg. Co.**WARPERS—**Stuart W. Cramer.
Draper Co.**WILLOWS—**

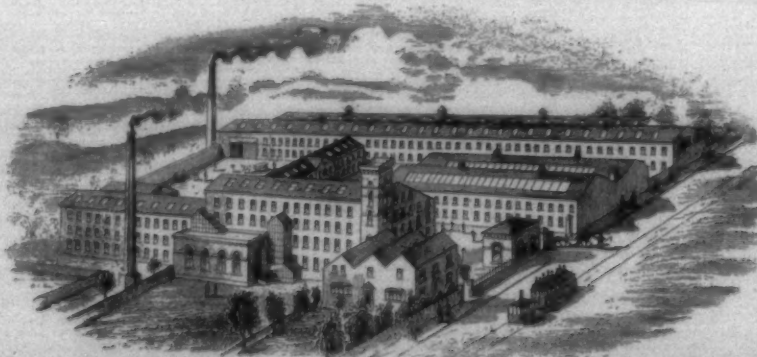
C. G. Sargents Sons Co.

WINDERS—Stuart W. Cramer.
Universal Winding Co.

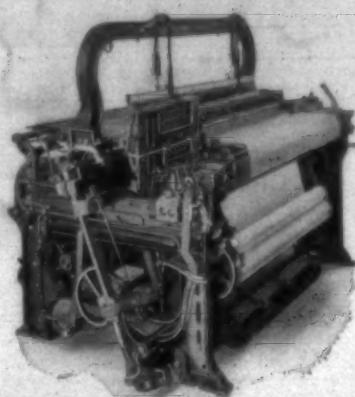
Joseph Sykes Brothers, P. O. Box 88 Bell Phone 404

CARD CLOTHING MANUFACTURERSHardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow Ground
Card Clothing

Revolving Top Flats Reclothed with our own Patent Steel Clip. Competent men to Clothe or Redraw Fillets. Licker-ins Rewound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets, Dronsfield's Grinder Roller and Emery Fillets. All Regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and Shipped same Day Order is Received.

OFFICE AND FACTORY—4th FLOOR TOMPKINS BUILDING
R. D. THOMAS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"IDEAL" AUTOMATIC LOOMS



Unsurpassed in Simplicity, Durability and other Desirable Qualities. No special mill supplies required. They make less waste than any other loom.

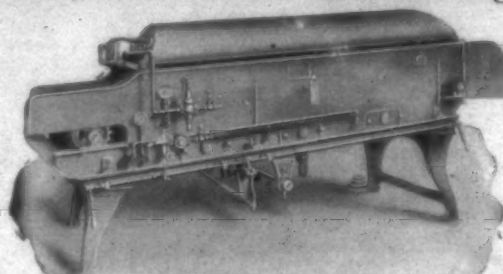
They Produce Superior Cloth

We invite correspondence and investigation

THE STAFFORD COMPANY
READVILLE, MASS.

FRED H. WHITE, Southern Agent,
Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Conditioning Machine



"Does not require skilled labor and is inexpensive to operate"

C. G. Sargents
Sons Corp.

Graniteville,
Massachusetts

B. S. COTTRELL

Charlotte, N. C.

Southern Agent

The Charlotte Supply Company

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of PURE OAK TANNED BELTING. Special attention given Furnishing New Mills Complete. Write for Prices.

GENERAL MILL FURNISHERS

Southern Textile Bulletin

DAVID CLARK, Editor

A weekly publication devoted exclusively to the textile industry of the South. It reaches not only the mill office, but the superintendents, overseers and master mechanics.

Subscription \$1.00 Per Year

Advertising Rates Reasonable

ORGANIZED 1883

UNION SHUTTLE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

POWER LOOM SHUTTLES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



LEFT HAND



RIGHT HAND

Self
Threading
and Corru-
gated Cop
Shuttles
A Specialty
Correspon-
dence
Solicited

Fitted with Porcelain Eye

For Woolen and Worsted Weaving

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

OFFICE AND FACTORY
Corner Market and Foster Streets
South Lawrence, Mass

Lawrence, Mass.

New Brunswick Chemical Co.

Preparations for Sizing
and Finishing of all
Kinds Cotton Cloths

SPECIALTIES FOR EXPORT GOODS

OFFICE AND WORKS

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Southern Representative,

S. H. BOYD, Greensboro, N. C.